THE LAST BREMY SHAND BEDESTROYED

TELISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING FOR

THE PROPRIETOR, BY JOHN RAMSEY.

CLEAVELAND FLETCHER, Editor

IMPROPER JUDGMENT.

BY REV. L. L. SADLER. "Judge not according to appearance, but judge throus judgment."—Jesus.

Mankind are very likely to become the dapes of deception, and sufferers from crethe suggestions of "external appear- that glitters. But in nothing are we more liable to be entrapped in the snares of to ingratiate himself into favor and conful exterior, and a polite and gentlemanly deportment. By this delusive snare, the mechanic imposes on his customer, the artist on the wondering spectator, the merchant on the purchaser of his wares, he hypocrite on the unsuspecting and

credulous, and the priest on the ignorant and superstitions.

By judging from external appearances. without a due examination of things, peole have mistaken their true interests. lown improper and erroneous concluions, and fallen victims to their own indiscretion. A superficial observer is always subject to the most impious frauds. forming opinions without investigation, and estimating things according to external appearances, he often regards that as valuable, which is worthless; and places confidenc in a treacherous character, who secures trust but to betray. The painted and costly palace, or splendid temple, sugwithin. But penetrate its walls, and what

By clothing up error in a garb that bears the semblance of truth, she may appear beautiful and lovely; and hiding her native deformity amid the artificial attractions thrown around her person, she ance, but judge righteous judment." No may deceive the world. Gazing on her external charms with out inspecting her intrinsic merits and inherent qualities, and admiring her outward attractions and est felicity. When in the delightful bower of Eden, the happy pair were regaling phylacteries on their garments-offered be? themselves on the gifts of an indulgent their morning and evening sacrifices, and Reader, be constrained by one that loves Providence, and tasting the sweets of a in the most particular manner attended ratal Paradise; the woman fixed her anx- to all the ordinances of God's house; in, with all her wretched train of fell destroyers. Judging from the "outward their lips, and honoring him with their experience, her sad mistake. Though of the Scribes and Pharisees, ve shall in leasant to the eye-death lurked within. no case enter the kingdom of God." And all the wisdom it was capable of imconsequences resulting to practical evil.

Such is man's predisposition to worip-to pay homage to some divinity that the very name of religion awakens in his bosom sentiments of veneration and respect. Hence, in nothing do we fall a more easy prey to deception and guile, than in matters pertaining to religion.-Here the canting hypocrite has a large field open in which to practice his artful wiles in imposing on the credulity of mankind. In every thing else will a man's sincerity, honesty and integrity be sooner suspected, than on the subject of re-And thousands taking advantage of the circumstance, make use of r sacred name in order to cloak their iniquity and overcome suspicion. Our attachment to this solace of human lifethis friend of the friendless-fair daughter of heaven—our confidence in her salutary influence in rectifying moral disorders and in regulating the lives and characters of her subjects, afford to the evil-doer, a strong bulwark against the altacks of jealousy and suspicion.

The imposing aud solemn air-the scrupulous deportment and grave exterisee an individual ceremonious and punctillious, often engaged in exercises of gious duties and practices? we are dis-

posed to recognize him without further lieve their own existence; but still they tions of Scripture, without the least deinquiry, as a pious, godly man-a follow- are cold and indifferent in the cause of gree of reference to the general subject er of the Lamb-the very child of heav- the pure and undefiled religion. Now, a en. We unhesitatingly conclude, that man may be a speculative universalist and pure and undefiled religion dwells in his also a profane swearer. - But let all reheart—that the highest of moral excel- member that no person can be a genuine lence pervades his soul. But in this, as universalist and prefane the name of that in many things else, we are extremely liable to misjudge. "We look on things mendation of his immutable and imparafter the outward appearance,, and draw inferences from data which are very likely to deceive. "The tree is known by Now if faith were the only thing essenits fruit"-and the character of the fruit tial to christian perfection, why did the dipes of determined by its properties, and apostle Peter exhort that we add to faith, imposition, they seem inclined to heed not by its appearance. "All is not gold virtue? If the apostle be correct, a person may have faith and possess no

Although the outward appearance of virtue. a person is generally regarded as the intreacherous duplicity, than in listening dex of his character, yet in this we are nation round the land,' at the same time to the teachings of outside show. Aware frequently greatly deceived. Often mirth professing tobe universalists, of this class? of this, the fawning sycophant attempts and gaiety play upon the countenance in smiles of joy and gladness, while melanfidence by the manifestation of a grace- choly gloom gnaws like a canker at the class? heart, and dark despondency reigns over the soul. So, too, it frequently happens, that an individual manifests an outward religious mein, lays greater claims to piety and godliness, and is very punctilious in the observance o fordinances and ceremonies; and at the same time, is full of hypocrisy, iniquity and guile.

In all ages of the world, mankind have had a kind of superstitious regard for rites and rituals in religious services; and have been disposed to measure a ken faith in the promises of God. But, man's piety by his attention to the externals and formalities of religion. This not mocked. "Without holness no man give them an unprejudiced and interestwas particularly the case with the ancient Jews and Pagans. And since the introduction of the spiritual religion of the Gospel, whose duty consists in the devotional exercises of the mind; and in the surrender of the affections, in love to God and man, the practice seems not to be seculchre appears externally like a rich wholly removed. Indeed the moderns are scarcely a whit behind the ancients gesting to the mind, by association the in this respect. Christians at the presdea of gilded trappings, elegant furni- ent day are in the habit of estimating a ture and gorgeous equipage; but on a man's piety and godliness, by his attenminute inspection, it presents a scene tion to the forms and ceremonies of reliforbidding and appaling. The penitenti- gion; and by his high pretentions and any prison may resemble a well fortified boasting professions. They judge accorcastle in its outward appearance, and ding to appearance, and consider him seem to intimate that happiness reigns the greatest saint, who makes the greatwithin. But penetrate its walls and what cst advantages, and ordinances, and a horrid spectacle bursts on the sight! ontward will-worship. And it is well what a frightful picture is presented to known that Universalists are less superstitious and formal in regard to rites and ceremonies than other denominations, it is frequently said of them that they are name. "Judge not according to appear-

people were ever more punctilious in their observance of the externals of religion than the Jewish Scribes and Pharous eye on that forbidded fruit whose vet after all, Jesus says, they neglected mortal poison supplanted happiness and the weightier matters of the law, such as introduced to their society the monster judgment, mercy, and faith; and were hypocrites, drawing nigh unto him with ppearance," she imagined that "the mouths, while their hearts were far from mit was good for food, and much to be him; in accordance with the fear that is desired to make one wise." But fatal taught by the precept of men. Hence Most awful delusion! She his remark to his disciples, "except your earned, alas! too late, in the school of righteousness exceed the righteousness

If we would judge discreetly, we should parting was the knowledge of the fatal follow the religionist to his home-accompany him in all his private walks in lifefrace him through every avenue of social existence, and carefully inspect all his actions and doings-and thus see whether all his words of prayer are the breathings of a soul baptized into the spirit of the Gospel, and exhibit marks of internal piety and devotion-whether his conversation is heavenly, corresponding with his profession -whether his conduct comports with the principles of moral goodness and genuine virtue -in short, whether he is what he seems to be, the peacebusiness, the confiding friend, the humane philanthropist, the benevolent benefactor and the devout worshipper. If such be Christian; and presents an example worto appearance, but judge righteous judgment.

From the Watchman.

Add to your faith virtue .- Bible.

There are many people who have correct views of the fundamental principles or of a formal votary of religion, readily of the christian religion. They undershows the respect, the confidence, and stand the nature of Universalism, but still the veneration of the observer. Do we they are strangers to practical chistiani-

They believe all that is requied. devotion, a strict observer of ordinances, They no more doubt the final recenciliaand a warm, strenuous advocate of reli-

person may have faith and possess no

Are not those men who dealtheir 'dam-Are not those drunkards who profess to believe that all will be saved of the same

Show me the man who shaders and back-bites, and professes great faith in faith is dead, yea twice dead

If faith were the only thing essential to vital piety, then some of he drunkmost virtuous people that hav ever gracic days; for some of them profess unsha- sult of our labours, that the Scriptures, fellow sinner, be not decired: God is can see the Lord."-" 'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange" that people will be so unwise as to fancy that hith without works is essential to salvation and peace. Reader, did you ever see a drunken

hristian; Did you ever see a swearing disciple of Christ? Have you seen a meek and devout disciple of God spend his last dollar at the card table? Can a man feel an ardent and longing

nxiety to mingle with the high praises of the saints in heaven and neglect public reasonable excuse can be given for his

Can a person lift up holy hands in fervent prayer for an introduction into the immortal glories, was a core is one evernal sabbath, at the article of death, if he the future tense now. men will delight to attend public meetings in the future, if they neglect and irreligious, and unworthy the Christian dispise, yea ridicule the idea of religious meetings here? Will those universalists who are in the habit of violating that holy precept,-"remember the sabbath day and keep it holy," think of these exterior graces, individuals may embrace and devotional, that they often prayed & and be happy now? If present obedience her as the proximate source of their high- fasted-paid tythes of all they possessed to God is not pleasant and delightful,

present and luture welfare to add to your faith virtue. If every universalist would pursue the path of the just, which is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day, thousands, yea, tens of thousands, would soon embrace the soul inspiring sentiment of universal grace and add to their faith virtue-grow in grace, and in the knowldge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

There are, no doubt, twenty families in his town, that are not in the habit of attending public worship. I understand that many of the families have faith that all men will be happy in the furture world.

A question for speculative universalsts .- How many profane swearers, drunkards, gamblers, sabbath-breakers, landerers, and busy hodies in other men's matters, would it take to make a peaceable neighborhood, a happy community, and a flourishing, numerous and devotional church?

"Add to your faith virtue." .

ON READING THE SCRIPTURES.

able citizen, the conscientious man of tendom desires should be true-and I am conceded that the Prophet was here pre his character, he is the sincere, upright with that divine confidence and resigna- hold, the day cometh, that shall burn as

upon which the writer was employed, or the peculiar idiom of the language in which he wrote.

We might select many passages to which our remarks would particularly apply, but it is unnecessary: suffice it to say, that they are passages which speak of the second coming of Christ, end of

most important object of all our labours -and this, if ascertained at all, must be derived from the Scriptures. We allude to the truth, concerning the final destiny of man. And how shall we arrive at this interesting truth by an appeal to the Scriptures, unless we carefully examine them with an unprejudiced mind, comparing Scripture with Scripture, at the same time freely exercising those reasonable faculties which the God of nature has given us. This we conceive to be the only course that can be pursued the accomplishment of the divine pur- with any degree of success. In accordpose, and I will show you a person whose ance with this view of the subject, we have for a number of years past devoted the most of our time to the study of the Bible, for the express purpose of coming ards and gamblers must be considered the to a knowledge, if possible, of the true meaning and application of its contents, ed the christian church since he apostol- And we are fully convinced, as the reor the most important parts of them, can be clearly understood by all who will ed examination.

The Bible is chiefly historical and prophetic. The historical portions of it relate to events belonging to the things of time, and which have actually taken place; though frequently represented in figurative language, which was the most popular custom and manner of speaking and writing at that age of the world, and among the Jews. We are satisfied also, that the historical parts of the Bible, for the most part, have a direct reference to worship for weeks and months when no nations and national even's, most of which have long since passed by.

In relation to the prophetic writings. permit us to remark, that what was spoken by the Prophets, Christ and the Aages, is not necessarily to be viewed in The connexion of does not delight in public worship in this a prophetic declaration will always deworld? How can it be expected that termine in regard to this matter, without difficulty or danger .- [Herald of Truth.

> From the Herald of Truth. THE LORD JESUS REVEALED FROM HEAVEN IN FLAMING FIRE.—No. 1.

"And to you who are troubled, rest with s; when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed things? If we wish to be happy in the from heaven with his mighty angels, in isees. They were so outwardly pious next world, why not obey the precepts flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be pun--hallowed the Sabbath-made broad the who can say that future submission will ished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power."-2. THESS. i. 7-9

> The above passage we propose to consider in a series of articles, and we trust comes under the title of a prediction, being written in the future tense.

The important fact which we wish first to ascertain, is, whether the punishment here predicted was to be inflicted in time or eternity-whether it is limited or endless in its duration. This can be done effectually in no other way than by examining the connecting circumstances, and consulting the oriental sense, meaning and application of the contested phrases which are here used, to wit, "flaming fire"—"taking vengeance"—
"everlasting dostruction"—"presence of the Lord," and "glory of his power."-We will apply this rule.

That fire was used as an emblem to represent the judgments of God upon the Jewish nation, may be learned from the lamentation of Amos, (v. 6.) Speaking to the children of Israel, he says: "Seek ye the the Lord, and ye shall live; lest he break out like fire in the house of Jo-The doctrine of universal grace is a seph, and devour it, and there be none doctrine which every individual in Christ to quench it." It will be universally bold in affirming, that no religious senti- dicting the same trying event which was ment short of this, can serve to recon- also spoken of by Malachi, about 400 cile the heart to God, and fill the soul years afterwards. See Mal. iv. 1. "Betion which the gospel requires. This an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all thy of imitation. "Judge not according sentiment too, is clearly and emphatical- that do wickedly, shall be stubble: and ly taught in the righteous revelation of the day that cometh shall burn them up, God, and expressed in language that no saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall one can misunderstand while his heart is leave them neither root nor branch."open to the investigation of truth, and Again: "I am come," says Christ, "to free from that sectarian prejudice which send fire on the earth; and what will I if obscures the mental vision and allures it be already kindled?" "Our God," its adherents from the path of duty and says St. Paul, "is a consuming fire."the due exercise of heavenly charity .- That the prophets above noticed, Christ But after all, there are numerous objec- and the apostle, were all referring to the tions preferred against the doctrine by severe judgments which were about to its honest and sincere opposers-and be visited upon the Jewish church and these objections are founded, not upon nation, who were fast rinening for de-the nature and fitness of things, nor up- struction, is not only evident from the on reason and moral propriety, but upon connexion of each of the above quoted certain disconnected and abstract por- passages, but it accords with the opinion

of the most learned and celebrated commentators of all denominations. The Lord Jesus was then shortly to be "revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, [messengers,] in flaming fire. That these predictions were fulfilled in the destruction of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the Jewish nation, is abundantly evident from Matt. xxis. 34; Truth is, and ever ought to be, the be fulfilled be see also Metric viv. 27.93: nost important object of all our labours "For the Son of man shall come in the messengers; and not his angels; messengers; and not his angels; messengers and not his works.— Verily, I say unto you, There be some standing here, which shall not taste of death, till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom." See also Mark 1x 1: "And he said unto them, Verily, I say unto you, That there be some of them that stand here which shall not taste of death, till they have seen the kingdom of God come with power."-Angel is synonimous with minister or messenger. Hence the Roman army was alluded to as the ministers of justice, or messengers, under the control of the Lord from heaven to execute vengeance on them that knew not God, and who obeyed not the gospel of Christ .-That this has a direct reference to the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews, may be farther seen by referring to St. Luke, who, speaking of the same event, says: "These be the days of vengeance, in which all things which are written may be fulfilled."

We have been thus particular in our emarks upon the phrase "flaming fire" because it was in this flaming fire that Christ was to make his second advent .-It has been my design, therefore, not only to define the meaning of the phrase, but also to show that the second advent of Christ, which was so closely connected with the judgments prefigured by this "flaming fire," was fulfilled at the destruction of the Jewish polity, and therefore is not applicable to a future state. nor to endless duration in a future state,

As the whole force of the text must turn upon the time of Christ's second coming, we cannot forbear adducing a tew more proofs in regard to this point -proofs closely connected with our text, and which must, we think, forever settle the question with every honest and well informed person. In the 24th chapter of Matthew, after Jesus had told his disciples, who came to him for the purpose of ascertaining what signs should precede his second advent, and the end of the age; that, when they should see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place, then let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains; meaning his disciples: "For," says he, "then shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world," &c. "Immediately after the tribulation of those days, shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the they will be interesting and profitable to tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall the inquiring render. This language see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." Verily, I say unto you, this generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled." "Watch therefore;" says he to his disciples; "for ye know not what honr your Lord doth come." "Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh." It was so, for we read that while all the nation of the Jews were gathered together, at the celebration of the feast of unleavened bread, supposing themselves in perfect safety, they were in a moment, as it were, surrounded by the Roman army, and all resistance was useless. But by an adherence to their Master's instructions, the disciples were enabled to escape in time to Pella, and not one of them, according to Josephus, was taken captive. Thus the believers were saved, while the unbelieving Jews, as a nation, were "punished with destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power." C.

### THE TWO CONDITIONS.

BY REV. A. C. BARRAY.

"For the former things shall have passed away."

Man in this state of being is called ipon to encounter various trials and afflictions, and very often he grasps misery and wretchedness, where he ardently expected to find pleasure and happiness. This is very often the lot of poor, shortsighted man. He is obliged to encounter the sudden reverses of fortune, to the utter extinction, frequently, of all his earthly hopes and expectations. He is doomed to combat those numerous evils that beset the path of human life, and the trials and misfortunes which are incident to mortality. He is called upon to stand by the anguished couch of death -to behold the dying agony of some friend dear to his heart, and witness the

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to eternity!

It is even so. If we cast our eyes over the records of time, we shall behold them dimmed with misery and tears,-But in that pure world which we are approaching, all these things will have passed away: for God with his own soft hand shall wipe away the tears from every weeping eye; "and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, but one unbounded spring of happiness encircle all .- Herald of Truth.

# THE INTELLIGENCER.

-"And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."-

#### GARDINER, JUNE 24, 1836.

HELL, No. IV. "Hell and destruction are before the Lord; how much more the hearts of the children of men." Rev. 15: 11. For exposition .1 .L. romarks made on Jon 20: 6, in the last number. "The way of life is above to the wise that he may depart from hell beare ways of pleasure. The practice of virtue tends to prolong life, while the indulgence of evil propensities, living in vice, immorality and licentiousness, leads you with a rapid descent to the grave-hadesor to hell beneath. Withhold not correction from the child, for if thou beatest him with a rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with a rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell." Prov. 23: 14. Solomon was here giving advice to parents in regard to the bringing up of children. But we are not to suppose that the correction of a child must save him from an endless hell, but that chastisement will serve to restrain him from a sinful course, which will inevitably hurry him on to an untimely grave. "Hell and destruction are never full, so the eves of man are never satisfied." Prov. 27: 20. Hell here simply means the grave, where famished maw is glutted by the myriads of the human family, daily falling by the keen scythe of time, and yet is never satisfied. "My people are gone into captivity, because they have no knowledge, and their honorable men are famished and their multitude dried up with thirst. Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth | its living creatures. The numerous rivers without measure, and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth shall descend into it. Isiah 5: 13-14. No one acquainted with the scriptures will contend that this text has any reference to a place of endless misery, unless they ished endlessly. It evidently stands for the grave. "Hell from beneath is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth it has raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell to the sides of the pit. Isa. 14: 9-15. An allusion is here made to Lucifer, king of Babylon, and it is as plain as that two and two make four, that the grave is here meant. and therefore comment is unnecessary .-"Because ye have said we have made a covenant with death and with hell are we at agreement; therefore, thus saith the Lord, Behold I lay in Zion a foundation, a stone a precious corner stone, a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste .judgement also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail, shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflowe the hiding place, and your counsel with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with hell shall not stand." Isaiah 28, 15. This passage has been considered to favor the doctrine of ceaseless burning, but it is astonishing to us that such an idea should have ever entered the brain of mortals. The Rulers of Jerusalem were wicked men, and they supposed that they could commit their unhallowed deeds in darkness and in secrecy, and they would never come to the light, especially when they performed them under the ballowed garb of religion. They did not realize that hell hades or the darkness under which they worked was naked before God. Ancient rulers sometimes entered into a league with one another to slay all who might oppose their ambitious design, or who were in any manner opposed to their self aggrandizement. Then in fact would they make a covenant with death, for the grave would confine them. But God assure them that he would lay in Zion a foundation, which is Jesus Christ, who should raise them from the sleep of death, than would their counsel with death be disannulled and their agreement with hell hades or the grave, would cease to stand, "And thou wentest to the kind with ointment, and didst increase thy perfumes and didst send thy messengers far off, and didst debase thyself even unto hell." Isa. 57, 9. The person alluded to here, did not debase himself even unto a place of endless torment, but he humbled

and crucified his pride and lofty feelings. Br. A. Pingree, has received at uvitation from the Societies of Cas-

himself low in the dust (figeratively speak-

ing) numbered himself among the lowly,

departure of the freed spirit on its flight tine, Belfast, and Orland to preach with them the present year. This is the gentleman whose name was recently misprinted in our paper a few weeks since, not through mistake however, but it was given us as it was printed by a brother who had heard him preach the Sanday previous, and being unacquainted with him we supposed it was correct. We hope Br Thompson will be satisfied with this explanation.

#### Settlement.

Br. D. J. Mandel of Boston Mass. has received and accepted an invitation to settle with the Universalist Societies in Westbrook Me. He wishes all letters papers &c intended for him to be directed to Stevens' Plain, Me.

#### Massachusetts Convention.

The Mass. Convention of Universalists et its late session in Wrentham confered or-dination on Brs. James G. Burt and Horace W. Morse, and granted Letters of Fellowship to Brs Tompson Barron, and John N. Parker. The following Resolution was offered by Br. C. Spear. Whereas, the General Convention for the United States, passed a Resolution calling for an expression of the opinion of our order generally,-Therefore, Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, that the establishment of a Theological Seminary would be highly conducive to the interests of our denomination, and the spread of truth and salvation among men. The Convention, Resolved that the Resolution be printed, and recommended to the several Associations in Mass. for their consideration; and that final action on their part be suspended for the present. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the above subject, consisting of Brs. H. Ballou, L. R. Page and H. Ballou, 2d. and report at the next session of that body.

Rom. 2; 4. "The goodness of God leadeth thee to

Where do we see the goodness of God? All around, above, and beneath us. His goodness is displayed in all his works and ways. The sun to give us light by day, and the moon and stars by night. The waters that float in air and drop in the refreshing showers. The great and wide sea with all and streams. The forests and fields. The fowls of heaven and beasts of the earth .-All display the goodness of God, in providing a habitation so extensive, and so well furnished for the enterprise and comfort of

Every come and country has its variety and abundance to satisfy the desires of every living thing. God is good to all his creatures, however hateful, and loathsome, and terrible to man; and his tender mercies are over all his works. No creature is left destitute of proper food, placed within its reach, suited to its taste, and nourishment, and pleasure. Every creature takes delight in feeding on God's goodness. Every one desires happiness, and provision is made, that every one; may enjoy its fill, so as to be sat-

But for mankind the greatest variety and sea, contains immense treasures, to entertain ishment. inkind. They may have pleasure in gathering the bounties of heaven; and pleasure in the use of them: if used temperately and thankfully. Every thing that can delight the eye, the ear, the smell the taste, the feeling is made ready for the happiness of God's creatures, especially mankind. For all the ower orders of creatures are made to serve, and feed, and clothe, and comfort the naked, feeble, exposed children of men. Surely the goodness of God should lead mankind to re-

The various subjects of contemplation in he heavens above and in the earth beneath; and in all the works of God; in the kingdoms of nature, providence, and grace, are calculated to exalt, and purify, and make happy the mind of man. All display divine goodness.

But in the gospel of Jesus Christ, immortality and eternal life is presented to the believer, which gives joy unspeakable and full of glory. There the goodness of God is manifest in the most exalting and satisfying manner. For, were man to perish as do the beasts at death, his lot on earth would hardy be prefered to theirs. Because man can reflect and fear. Man can reason, and hope, and desire to live again after death; or to enter immediately on a better state of being.

Amidst all the displays of God's goodness on earth, there is much evil felt and feared. Bad tempers, guilty fears, tormenting passions evil thoughts, and anxious desires, cause man's days to be vain and troublesome, Man bears marks in his mind of sin and misery. He groans and travails in pain for de-

liverance. The goodness of God in opening a door of hope for man in the gospel, should lead him to repentance. How can creatures continue tormenting conscience will be one awful inin sin, and evil doing, when they have received so much good in life? How can they-hope to live forever with Christ, and yet neglect to own, and obey the Lord, whose tion, shame and a sense of the loss of God's goodness endureth forever?

Mr. Batterworth says, conscience is "The soul's opinion of its actions and duties." The Bible speaks of a good and evil conscience One must be an approving, the other a condemning conscience.

Our text relates to persons who had brought a sinful woman to Christ, that he might condemn her: that they might find cause of complaint against him. They said they had taken the woman in the act of wickedness. and by their law she ought to die. If he condemned her to death, according to their law, they would complain of him to Ceasar or the Roman power, who only had the right to put to death, the subjected Jews. If Christ cleared the woman, they would complain of him as disregarding the aw of Moses. They were in hopes of finding some fault with Jesus, so as to condemn him lawfully. But Jesus was too wise for thom.

He stoom 1 and wrote on the ground probably, something, some word, which put them in mind of their own sin. He then said, he that is without sin let him cast the first stone at he woman. Now there was great searching of heart. They now are convicted in heir own conscience of guilt. And each one could find some sin in himself. Every one hid an evil conscience; No one had a good, dear, pure conscience. Beginning at the ellest they go out one by one, till the woman isleft alone, before Jesus.

He then ass, "where are those thine accusers. Hat no man condemned thee? No man Lord, sid she. Neither do I condemn thee: go andsin no more." So Jesus cleared the woman of past offences, on condition she sinned m more. This was agreeable both to law and gospel. The law said, he obedient and live. The prophet said, let the wicked fosake his way, and turn to the Lord and he vould have merey upon him, and abundanty pardon. The gospel said, repent and be converted and your sin shall be blotted out.'

How apt are people to cover their own sin, and expose others? How prone to justify themselves and condemn others. How often with a beam in their own eyes seek to pull motes out of others eyes. Judge not lest ye be judged, said Jesus. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant, said Paul. Only let people live, and act, so as to keep a good conscience, and they will be happy, and have confidence before God and man. But miserable is that man whose conscience testifies against him.

There are many people who are convinced of the truth and do not obey it; and con-victed of sin and do not forsake it. Conviction many have; but who is converted from the evil of his ways? Who is so perfect as Saul of Tarsus, who kept a conscience void of offence both toward God and toward man? Conviction of conscience that a person has done wrong, kindles up a hell within. This may be called the wrath of God, revealed from heaven against all ungodliness. God has so written his law upon the minds of men, or made them capable of judging what is right, or how they would have others treat them, that whenever, they will allow themselves to consider their ways, they will find abundance is made ready. The earth and that they have done evil, and deserve pun-

The rule laid down by God is his law thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and thy neighbour as thyself: or expressed by Jesus Christ, "as ye would that men should do to you, do ye so to them; for this is the law and the prophets; are so plain, and so extensive, that people all round the world, may govern themselves by

But the consciences of people may be so blinded by ignorance, or deluded by error, that many may think they are doing right, when they know not what manner of spirit they are of. This was the case with Saul, before his conversion to Christ. And this was the case with those who put Christ to death, before Peter preached to them on the day of Pentacost, and they were pricked in their hearts, that they had condemned the innocent Jesus.

Conscience is like a good judge on the bench, it will judge according to light and evidence. Conscience may be defiled. But then it renders the man loathsome and vile in his own sight, however he may hide his vileness from others. He cannot hide it from God, any more than from bimself .-Yea God may know more than he: and so hide his gracious presence from the filthy, guilty soul, as to leave it wretched; and the man may not consider why he is so unhappy; so restless; so destitute of life and peace; so poor in soul, while he may have plenty outwardly.

Paul speaks of a seared conscience, as with a hot iron. Some think this must be a stupid, unfeeling conscience. Others think it to be a tormenting conscience; painful like the flesh seared with a hot iron. Those who believe in a punishment after death, think a gredient in the dreadful cup of wo. And, no doubt, the punishment of sin in any state, must very much consist in guilt, condemnaapproving, comforting presence. Hence,

John 8; 9. "Convicted in their own conscience." | every person who would enjoy heaven here or hereafter, must keep a clear, clean, pure, S. S. good conscience.

Acts 3: 19. "Repent ye therefore and be convert-

Conviction is one thing which many people have; while conversion is another thing which, comparitively, few people have.

Conviction is produced in the mind or conscience of a person, whether willing or not. Some people call this conviction, faith in divine truth, which they think to be involuntary exercise of the mind. So that when a person has light and evidence they must assent to the proposition, whether agreeable, or otherwise to their hearts.

Some may think this light or conviction of mind to be God himself, or the spirit of God, and therefore good; and that this is what will be happy in another world.

But if this conviction or light in man, be God himself or the spirit of God; then it is not a man, nor any part of man; nor a creature; nor a sinner; nor can it be saved by Christ, for he come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. God may not only create a human soul, or being: but be present with it, to uphold, govern, influence, and wound or comfort the spirit of man .-But man cannot become God, nor God become man. God is independent and unchangable. Man is dependant and changable. God can teach, enlighten and bless the soul of man; or he can blind, harden, and curse the soul of man.

While man goes on regardless of his Maker, and practicing iniquity, according to his own carnal mind, which is enmity against God, he lies under a curse: For it is written, cursed is every one that continueth not in all things, written in the book of the law to do them. Such are wicked, and to them there is no peace, saith the Lord .-Such were the persons, whom Peter addressed in our text.

A penitent is one who sees the evil of his ways, and heartily confesses his sin before God, and humbles himself to accept the punishment of his sin, by justifying God in his own condemnation. He is like the prodigal, who said, in view of his sinful and wretched state, Father I have sinned against heaven and before thee. And like the publican in the temple, God be merciful to me a sinner. And like the thief on the cross. Lord remember me.

Repentance is said to be towards God .-Being, produced in the heart, by the law of God, set home to the conscience, by the spirit of God. This repentance is necessary to faith in Christ for pardon and remission of sins. This repentance is necessary to conversion.

Conversion is turning to God and doing these things which he has commanded, with a loving, joyful heart. Repentance is quitting sin or ceasing to do evil; conversion is learning to do well. Where there is a perfect work of God, in the soul or heart of man, there is repentance and conversion.

Sometimes, there is an imperfect work in man, as in the fruits of the earth. The trees may bring forth imperfect fruit, which is wormy, or blasted, and soon falls off, and is good for nothing. So much seeming good in mankind, produced by the same sun and n is only bitter, blasted fruit, which is worthless. The spirit of God like the rain may fall upon people, and the gospel like the sun may shine upon them, yet they bring forth no good fruit to perfection, or such as God the heavenly husbandman will gather and approve.

Hence the importance of repentence and conversion united. If there be faith in the divine testimony, and no repentance and conversion, a man will hold the truth in unrighteousness. The truth will only condemn him. He may know his masters will, and not do it; and so he must be beaten with many stripes. The light and conviction her has, will only condemn him.

But where there is repentance and conversion, there is pardon, peace, and justification. There is no condemnation, to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit. For to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.

Peter needed to be converted when he denied his Master. He did repent, weep bitterly and turn to the Lord, boldly and faithfully, then he strengthened his brethren.

The apostles needed to be converted and become like little children, in order to enter and enjoy the kingdom of heaven. While they were proud and ambitious they could not enjoy the peace and blessedness of Christs spiritual reign, within them. They must learn of him to be meek and lowly, or they could not find rest to their souls.

God is love, and love makes heaven. Sin is a transgression of the law of love. It is enmity to God. It makes hell in the soul. Hence every sinner must repent and be con-S. S.

> For the Christian Intelligencer. HISTORIC SERMON-NO. 3.

Kings 20: 1. "In those days was Hezekiah sick unto deuth. And the prophet Isaiah, came to him, and said unto him, Thus saith the Lord, Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live."

Then he turned his face to the wall, and prayed unto the Lord: saying, I be seech thee O Lord, remember now how I have walked before thee in truth, and with a perfect heart, and have done that which is good in thy sight. And Hezekiah wept sore. And it can be to make a fore Isaiah was gone out into the came to pass, afore Isaiah was gone out into the mid-dle court, that the word of the Lord come to him, say-ing; Turn again, and tell Hezekiah the captain of ing; Turn again, and tell Hezekiah the captain of my people. Thus saith the Lord, the God of David thy father, I have heard thy prayer, I have seen the tears; behold I will heal thee; on the third day thou shalt go up unto the house of the Lord. And I will add unto thy days fifteen years; and I will deliver thee and this city out of the hand of the king of Assyria; and I will defend this city for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake. And I saiah said, take a lump of fig., and they took and lad it on the bail and they took and laid it on the boil, and he recay

Remarks. 1. Good men are liable to sickness, distress and death, as other men. 2. But they have source of comfort that wicked men have not. They trust in God, and find consolation and support, from his promises, that all things shall work together for good to those that love God. 3. Good men in their trouble pray to God; and sometimes, ob. tain remarkable answers of prayer, Hezekiah thought he was to die with present sickness, but it seems God had purposed that he should live fifteen years longer. 4. God had special respect to David; in choosing him from among his seven brethren, though the youngest, to be king over Israel and Judah 40 years: in giving him success against goliah and all his enemies: in giving him the pattern of the temple, and great treasures to build it: in promoting the worship of God, by inventing musical instruments and teaching how to praise the Lord: and in preparing the way for the peace. ful and prosperous reign of his son Solomon. On these accounts and others, God often referred to his servant David. as one remarkably devoted to the cause of God and true religion. 5. Hence God said, to Hezekiah, for my own sake, and for my servant David's sake, I will save you, and the city, and nation from the power of the enemy.

Hezekiah was so overwhelmed with the thought that he should die with the sickness, caused by the boil, that he could not easily believe the prophet, when he returned with good news of life, when a short time before he had said, set thine house in order for thou shalt die .-Hence the king wanted some sign that he should in three days so recover, as to go into the house of the Lord. The prophet consented to give the sign, and the suns shadow was to go back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz. The prophet cried unto the Lord, and He brought the shadow back ten degrees. This, was something like Joshuas" commanding the sun to stand still upon Gibeon, and the moon upon the valley of Ajalon .-God who commanded the sun into existence at first can easily, prevent its shiming, or cause the suns' shadow to stand still, or to go back.

After Hezekiah had been sick, the king of Babylon sent letters and a present to him, expressive of sympathy and friendship. And Hezekiah was ensnared by these things. He harkened to their flatteries, and shewed them all the house of his precious things, the silver, and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his treasures; there was nothing in his house nor in all his dominion, that Hezekiah

shewed them not. Remark. 1. How at are kings and rich men to grow proud of their power and wealth. 2. By seeing these things in others, how prone are mankind to covet them. 3. When covetousness posesses the heart, how much oppression, cru elty and injustice has been practiced by mankind, upon one another. 4. When people set their hearts too much upon any worldly good, to the neglect of God, and spiritual good, they are justly stripped of their enjoyments.

Hence good Hezekiah is reproved and threatened by the same prophet that cured him. Isaiah came unto the king saying hear the word of the Lord, Behold the days come, that all that is in thine house, and that thy fathers have laid up in store unto this day, shall be carried into Babylon. And of thy sons, they shall take away and they shall be eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon. Then said Hezekiah unto Isaiah, good is the word of the Lord, which thou hast spoken. and he said is it not good, if peace and truth be in my days? Yes, so far it was good. But when his sons, did evil they should be carried into captivity. And so it come to pass.

BIOGRAPHY OF REV. ELIJAH SMITH.

We were under the painful necessity of announcing in our last week's paper, the death of our esteemed brother in the

ministry, Rev. ELIJAH SMITH. \* Br Smith was a native of Vermont. He was born in the town of Monkton, country of Addison, December 5 1796. He never attached himself to any religious denomination, until in October, 1829, he was received into the fellowship of one of the Associations of Universalists in the above named Statethe Northern, he removed into this State, in July, 1831, in which year he was duly ordained to the work of the Gospile. Gosple ministry. At, or near this time, he commenced preaching with the societies in Henrietta and Livonia. He continued his labors with these societies for nearly three years with good success and unanimous approbation. From thence he removed at the urgent solicitations of friends to Kennedyville, Steuben county, where he remained for some considerable time, how long we are not certain.

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In this place he was much respected and ket ball which killed Gen. Warren, wrapbeloved by all who knew him, and proved not a little successful in spreading and promoting the cause of impartial

In Jenuary, 1835, while at Kennedyrille, probably by excessive labor and study, he was attacked with an inflammation on the liver, which afterwards ran into the typhus fever, and confined him to his bed and house for several months. At length he began slowly to ecover, but continued very nervous and eble. In October, 1835, he removed North Bloomfield, where, as always before, he found many warm and attentive friends and brethren. His health was so far improved, that through the Winter, or till February last be succeeded in preaching to his society one sermon on each alternate Sabbath, at which time began to decline, though moderately. His companion and friends continued to tope for his recovery until a few weeks before his death. But he was evidently in a much worse condition than the imagined, his extreme patience, resignaion and cheerfulness, having deceived

Thus, having labored in the Gosple ield most faithfully and successfully for about eight years, he fell asleep, withnut a struggle, a sigh or a groan, and in e fullest confidence of a holy and hapy immortality for a ransomed world.

It may be proper to state, that a few ours before his death, he requested that he writer should be called to attend his ineral. And that his affectionate and eloved companion in life might have an abiding testimony of his faith in an imartial Gospel, he penned the following nes and left them safely secured between wo leaves in his Bible:--

"This Book of Truth has from my youth, Been my great consolation; I'm no more sad, such tidings glad, Disclose a world's salvation.

Br. Smith has left an amiable wife and extensive circle of warm and affectiontefriends to mourn his absence from eir society. But may they mourn as se who are filled with the animating e of the Gosple, and an assurance tall shall meet where sickness, and ath, and parting will never interrupt ir fellicity. He has gone from his s, and his sufferings, and his pains, to articipate in the unsullied joys of hean. - [ Herald of Truth ]

BEWS DEPARTMENT.

'And catch the manners living as they rise."

#### GARDINER, JUNE 24, 1836.

### New Paper.

We have received the first and second umber of a new paper published in Portand bearing the title of "THE PEOPLE'S AD-OCATE" and edited by our friend John M. Clement. It is a very neat paper and is enducted with a good deal of spirit, talent and decision. It is Democratic in principle, and supports the regular nominations of the

The 4th of July has been fixed upon, by both branches of Congress, as the day of adjournment.

The 4th of July is to be celebrated at Thomaston, by an Address and Dinner. N.C. Fletcher, Esq. of that place, has been and Pickens of So appointed to deliver the Address, and from what we know of him, we can assure our eaders, that it will be such an one, as the casion demands. To those in this vicinity ho may be at leisure, and wish to partici-ate in the festivities of that day, we say go East Thomaston. It is a beautiful little honor) and increasing very rapidly in wealth and population.—[Lincoln Patriot.

The Editor of the Bangor Advertiser, ays he counted on Thursday about a adred schooners, at the wharvesnd that the day before about as many eft the harbor. Also, that they are at east 300 buildings going up in that city and that the regular business of the place is brisk and active.

SLATE. The Me. Farmer mentions the discovery of state in Foxcroft, suitable for covering buildings. In a large portion of manue, state is the principle rock, and it is altogether possible that it may be found in many places of a good rift to split. We have a specimen from the Farm of Moses H. Farnham in Sidney, which appears as good as the slate from the celebrated quarrents. hear Bangor, on the Welch coast. -[Kennebec Journal.]

The editor of the Maine Farmer has reeved a specimen of beet sugar of a superior quality, bought in France at nine cents a pound. The pumice of the beet is said to be s good feed for cattle as if the sugar were hot extracted .- [Kennebec Jour.

An old lady living in Natick, upwards of 00 years of age, whose hair has long been erfectly white, now presents the singular pectacle of the hoary locks of age returning to their original color-jet black.

Beat this who Can. A Pawtucket girl, not ten years of age, lately planted two acres of land with potatoes, in one day.—
What a wife for a farmer!—[Woonsocket Patriot] What a farmer for a wife, we should say. Dedham Patriot.]

INTERESTING. The Transcript states at during the oration at the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill at Charleswn on Friday last, the orator, A. H. Everett Esq., exhibeted the identical mus-

ped in a piece of paper stained with his blood, and taken from his dead body the day after the battle by Mr. Savage-an officer of the Customs -- of whom it was obtained by Mr. Montague of Dedham.

STEROTYPE PRINTING .- From a report published by the Dutch Government, it appears that the ingenious art was invented so long ago as the year 1700, by John Muller, minister of the Germon Reformed Church at Leyden. His first method was that of sodering together after the page was composed; but afterwards he had plates cast from a Plaster of Paris, or metal mould, as done at this day. He and his son published various works printed in this manner. It is extraor-dinary that the art was afterwards suffered to fall into oblivion, and re-invented af-

A witness examined in an Illinois court, concerning a horse, was asked by the coun-sel for the defendent how the plaintiff generally rode. 'He generally rides a strad-dle, sir.'—'How does he ride in company?' If he has a good horse he always keeps up. How does he ride when he is alone?'-'Really, sir, I cannot say; for I never was in company with him when he rode by him-self.'—'You may stand aside, sir.'

There are not such mighty talents requisite for Government, as some who pretend to them, without possessing them, would make us believe. Honest dispositions and common qualifications are sufficient, and the administration has always been best executed, and the public liberty best preserved, near the origin and rise of States, when plain honesty and common sense alone governed the public affairs .- [ Cato's Letters.

COMMODORE PORTER -We learn from the European correspondense of the Albany Daily Advertiser, that our charge d' affaires at Constantinople has been compelled by ill health to travel for a season. He set out in April, and intended to visit France and Switzerland before returning to Constantinople.

Distressing.-Last week while one of the hands, an Irishman, employed at the Worcester Railroad depot, in this city, was in the act of jumping from a gravel car, as it was starting, his feet slipped, and he fell directly before the wheels, which passed over both legs literally tearing them asunder, leaving them hanging by little else than the cords alone.

We learn from the Post that the Secretary of the Treasury has selected, as Commissioners for purchasing a site for, and building a new Custom House at this port, the Collector, Hall J. How, and R. G. Shaw.

"FLASHED IN THE PAN." THE DUEL. -Correspondence of the Eastern Argus. WASHINGTON, June 14.

'A duel was fought this morning at 7 o'clock, at Bladensburg, four miles from here, between Mr. Bynum, of N. Car-olina, and Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland. Thay fought at ten paces-and after six ineffectual shots! a Captain Somebody interposed, and a reconcilliation took place.-Jenifer was the challenger-the quarrel having originated in words that passed between them on Friday night last, during the long session Sevier of Arkansas, was the second of Bynum, and Pickens of South Carolina, was the

standing the rain yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lauriat made his promised balloon excursion. At 20 minutes before 6 o' clock he left the Amphitheatre with a fresh easterly wind. He rose rapidly in a Southwesterly direction, and in about two minutes was out of sight in the clouds. He was not seen again for about 20 minutes, when he was observed at a great height in a Northwesterly direction. He soon disappeared, being enveloped in clouds, but was seen several times at short intervals until eight minutes past 6 o'clock, his motion at that time being in a Southwesterly direct-

Mr. Lauriat is supposed to have alighted in Newton; but we could not learn that he had reached the city at 11, P. M .- Boston Advertiser.

'A Physician' in the Norfolk Herald says he has tried, without success, Dr. Lusburg's plan for preventing disfigura-tion by the small pox. He has, however' accomplished that end, by using a wash of Chloride of Soda or Lime, as soon as the pustules were filled, and by quickly drying them, and converting them into scabs or crusts.

The New Orleans Courier May 23d, says, 'We are informed by the mate of the schr. Flora that Santa Anna and officers were treated with the greatest respect by the Mexicans, and that every thing conducive to their comfort was afforded. What a contrast this with the treatment the Texians received at the Mexicans!'

A large and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held at the Arcade, New Orleans, the evening of 28th, to manifest their respect for the distinguished service of Gen. Houston and his staff. It was voted to tender a public dinner to the General.

'Gods, what a place to spunge a Coat?' that I dare not hazard the attempt—I shall not put forth this Spring."

Shears, when he learns that Niagara Falls are to be sold, and for the purpose power .- [Bangor Whig.

The packet ship Sampson, which sailed 20th ult. from London for New York, has on board upwards of £60,000 sterling in gold.

Capt. Henry Barr, committed suicide at Salem on Wednesday, by cutting his

They have called a steamboat just built at Pittsburgh, the 'Nick Biddle.'

#### FROM FLORIDA.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE. The Charleston Patriot contains the following letter, by which it will be seen that the gallant little band of our countrymen at the Block House on the Outhlacoochee has been relieved:-

'Quincy. (Florida) May 31. I embrace a moment to say to you, that an express has arrived in Tallahassee, to inform the Governor that our volunteers have succeeded, in the steamboat, in relieving the Block House on the Outhlacoochee; and they have now gone up to Suwannee to relieve McCance and his little beseiged company. On Saturday last, two steamboats came down from Columbus and were fiercely attacked on their passage, but no damage done. We are in an unenviable situation, but hope for better times.

It is computed that there are 20,000 Americans doing business in Mexico.

Scachipkaka or Decari, the White Head Chief of the Winnebagoes, died at the age of 90. He died on the Wisconsin, and, before his death, according to his desire, was baptized.

A Canadian incautiously thrasting his head to look into the cylinder of one of the steamboats plying between Montreal and Quebec, whilst the engine was in motion, had it crushed to atoms.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.—Come here my lad, said an attorney to a boy about nine years of age. The boy willingly came, and asked, what case is to be tried next. A case between the Pope and the devil. which do you think will gain the action? answered the attorney. I guess 'twill be a pretty tight squeeze; the Pope has the most money, but the devil has the most lawyers replied the boy.

TRAFFON and KEAZER, the perpetra-tors of the Argyle murder, plead guilly to the indictment for manslaughter, and were sentenced on Friday, at Bangor, to three years hard labor in the State Pris-Judge Emery, in pronouncing sentence, stated that the Court deeply commiserated their situation, as sooner or later they must feel that the blood of a parent was on their hands-that the Court considered the conduct of the parent as not without fault-the unfortunate result having been traced to the general cause of all crime-Rum.

The Texan Commissioner have denied, officially, any desire or intention to supercede Gen. Houston, and place Col. Hamilton, of South Carolina, in command of the Texan army

Indian Shrewdness.—"I am glad,' said the Rev. Dr. Y——, to the chief of the Little Ct. town, "that you do and prime assortment of not drink whiskey, but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it."
"Ah yes!" replied the chief, and he fixed an expressive eye upon the docter, which communicated the reproof before uttered it, ', we Indians use a great deal of whiskey, but we do not make it

> "Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham manufac-turer to his agent in London. "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for fifteen shillings. "Pooh! that's nothing compared to London," replied his friend; "we have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence.

THE POWER OF FAITH.

An acorn and a nut were lying side by side in the earth, at a small distance from the surface, on a bright warm day in Spring, when the former feeling a new energy stirring within said to his friend the nut, "I am tired of my inactivity!-It is now more than four months that I have been dozing here in the dirt, but Spring has brought back the pleasant sunshine, and I intend to put forth my sprouts, and cast down my roots and become a plant; I will attempt to become an oak. What say you to this my friend? I hope you are of the same mind.

"Alas!" replied the nut, "I felt no less than you an inward prompting to unfold the germ that is within my breast: but I fear lest some evil should befall me in my unguarded growth, and I should perish. Now I am out of the reach of danger, and securely am I armed in my coat of mail; but were I to put forth my tender shoot, the rat of the earth might devour it in a moment, or the foot of the careless wild goat might crush me to death. So," continued he, "though I have a desire to accomplish the end of my creation, and to become a tree, yet the dangers are many,

"Poor nut," said the acorn with a sigh, "I hope you will change your of being converted into a manufacturing | mind; you can be but little worse off than you are now, even if the earth rat does visit you. Pray consider, and doubtless you will think differently upon it.'

But the nut-fearful of danger-had closed his shell, and heard not the kind counsel of his friend. But the acorn immediately put forth his little shoots, and soon found himself in a new world. The sun smiled upon him by day, and the dews refreshed him by night. He grew up noiselessly, for he was modest, and rapidly, for he was full of faith and soon attianed an eminence among the sons of the valley.

In time the acorn become a mighty tree, the parent of forests. His trunk was a mighty column, and his many boughs spread out a wood of verdure. The stag and the wild goat found shelter from the keen arrows of the storm, under its arms. The robin and the sum-mer thrush repaid his protection by the delicious harmony of their voices; and the cheerful squirrel found in the oak both a house and a granary.

The wanderer laid down under his cool shade, to repose from the heats, and fatigues of his dusty travel. He knelt at his morning prayer-while the new risen sun greeted the old oak, and kissed his forehead—and said, "Blessed be the oak which has sheltered me, and blessed be the hand that planted it; may they find peace.

Thus centuries had passed away; time corrupted the mail of the nut, and the earth worm with the frightful faugs tore out his heart. "Alas," said the expiring nut, alas, that I had no faith!"—Register and Observer.

RAIL ROAD CAR. The Rail Road Car Boston, intended for the Bangor and Old Town Rail Road which is now being rapidly completed, arrived in this city yesterday, from Boston, in Schooner Elizabeth. It is a splendid piece of work in deep, and surpasses every thing of the kind we have seen, comprising elegance, neatness, and more than all comfort in its internal arrangements. [Bangor Whig]

#### NOTICE.

Those persons who are in favor of organizing a Universalist Society in this town, are requested to meet at the MASONIC HALL, on MONDAY evening next, at half past six o'clock, P. M. Gardiner, June 22, 1836.

#### MARRIED,

In Augusta, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Clapp, Henry Carter Esq. of Bridgton, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Caldwell.

beth Jane Calowett. In Pownal, Mr. William Tufts, of New Gloucester, Miss Eliza Libby, of Yownal. In Litchfield, Mr. William Fuller, jr. of Gardiner, to Mrs. Hannah Brock, of L.

## DIED,

In Lewiston, 2d inst. Mr. Thomas Rand, aged 76. He was a soldier of the revolution, and was at the ta-king of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

## NEW SPRING GODDS, ROBERT WILLIAMSON

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

## GOODS

adapted to the season; all of which, having been selected by himself, he can recommend with the utmost confidence. Said stock consists of a great variety of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, English Silks, Satins, Weltings and Marsailles, Vestings, Stocks of every description; Gentlemens Gloves and Suspenders. He also Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of

### Ready-made Clothing,

which he will sell very cheap for CASH. Wishing to settle all out-standing debts by the first of JULY next, he hereby gives notice to those who stand indebted to him, that they will please call before that time and settle, if they would avoid expense; as he is resolved on selling for Cash, or on very short credit. In pursuant of this determination, he pledges himself that he will supply those who favor him with their calls, with every article in his line of business of as good quailty, as well made and as cheap as can be purchased at any other establishment in the State.

All Garments made at R. WILL-IAMSON'S are warranted to Fit.

GARDINER, May 6, 1836.

### MEW ESTABLISHMENT.

### P. D. LARKIN, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he has commenced business one door South of the Gardiner Hotel, where he will carry on the Tailoring in all its various branches: from long experience, and a study to please, he hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.

N. B. All garments warranted cut and

made in the first style, having made arrange-

Wanted immediately four Tailoress Girls, to whom constant employ, and good wages will be given.

Gardiner, May 13th, 1836. 5-10, 17.

#### NOTICE.

The Subscribers having formed a connection in Business under the firm of DECK-ER & VOSMUS would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of GARDINER and vicinity that they have taken the shop formerly oc-cupied by J. S. Knight (nearly opposite Sa-ger's Hotel) where they intend keeping as good an assortment of TIN WARE as can be found on the river. Also a few of

Moore's Cooking Stoves, a superior article.
All work of Copper, Sheet Iron; or Tin
will be done with neatness and despatch. N. B. One DOLLAR BILLS will be taken

for Tin Ware. HENRY W. DECKER, JOHN VOSMUS.

Gardiner, June 1, 1836.

#### 26,000 SUBSCRIBERS! PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfereing with it news and miscellaneous reading .-The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agricul-ture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public Journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2 .-It is published at the low price of \$2.—
For this small sum subscribers get valuable
and entertaining matter, each week enough
to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two
hundred thousand people, scattered in all
parts of the country, from Maine to Florida,
and from the sea board to the lakes. The and from the sea board to the lakes. paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union?" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, and the largest in the largest in the Union?" says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says
—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberali

ty in offering literary prizes."
The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in a daily paper in he Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs.— WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permament interest, and render it worthy of perseva-tion. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desires to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance

its value."
THE QUARTO EDITION. Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIR-

ROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature .-A large number of songs, poems, tales. &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will be so enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively

appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.
MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. explaining the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea hoard internal improvemens, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splended patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could war-

TERMS:

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mir-ror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

### TAKEN UP.

N Gardiner, May 20th, a red mare, with a white star in her forehead. The own-MOSES BRAND. application to

#### POETRY.

[From the Trumpet.]

# The Gospel Covenant Fulfilled.

To sing the covenant of our God, Let joyful voices join, His truth from ages past hath stood, An everlasting sign.

The promis'd grace, confirmed by oath Was in Messiah given, That all the nations of the earth, And kindness under heaven,

Should in the great Redeemer find A sure and lasting rest-And that the fulness of mankind Should be forever blest.

In louder strains let God be praised, Who hath fulfilled his word, In him whom from the dead he raised, Our Saviour and our Lord.

Let faith, with strengthened eyes, behold A blest reversion sure-And, with transporting joy lay hold, And steadfastly endure.

#### DISSULTORIOUS.

Washington -It has frequently been said that Washington was not only distant and reserved with those of his own household, but more so with the soldiery. This was not the case, but the reverse, as many anecdotes will prove. The General, when not absorbed in the more important duties of his station, would familiarly sport with the rank and file, and sometimes engage in diverting his troops with amusements particularly at the time when the prospect of peace and a happy termination of the struggle wore an aspect of gloom and

An old corporal, who had been attached to Washington's service for many years, related several anecdotes of the old General; among them we remember that of the Huckster of New Jersey.
"The army," said the veteran cor-

poral, "had been a long time on a march, and when encamped were almost destitute of provision; reduced to allowances, every one prepared to receive his morsel in the hopes of seeing better days .-During the encampment, there appeared among the troops a huckster with a cart-load of nuts and fruits, which to soldiers offered great temptation .--Washington, who knew that his men were pennyless, and would be grieved at not being able to purchase ordered the huckster to leave forthwith the commons; but the man, anxious to sell, obstinately refused. The General (whose orders probably had been disobeyed for the first time) sent for the man, and thus explained the condition of his men, that it were useless for him to remain any longer on the ground and in the mildest tone requested him again to begone. The huckster still remained unmoved and presisted in staying on the commons. Washington was determined not to be outgeneraled, and by this time had lost all patience at the stubborness of the man, he therefore ordered a few soldiers to upset the cart, and such scrambling I have never seen before nor since. In a few minutes not a vestige was left, save the nut shells. This was the only time that I had heard Washington laugh out. During the scene of the eager contest, he seemed so diverted, that if it were possible for one to crack his sides, he ertainly did on that memorable day .-Nothing was afterwards heard of the obstinate buckster who must have discovered that it was no small thing to trifle with the General .- [ Mechanic and Farmer.]

## MONEY.

"Put money in thy purse."-SHAKS.

We "take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say in writing to their sweethearts, to indite a short chapter on Money. It is a fruitful subject; inasmuch as it is the governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression) of mankind, and the axis of human ambition. Money is a good thing-a bad thing-a kind servant-a bad master-a thief in the temple of Virtue-a ministering spirit to the needy -a villain in disguise-and, withal, a sad rake -- What opens the fair arms of the blushing girl to the embraces of the old, the infirm and ugly? Money .-What builds up the fool in the opinion of the world? Money. What causes old ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a blooming daughter? Money. What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and humble acknowledgements from the young?-Money. What causes men to struggle for office? Money. What is the criterion of right and wrong? Money.— What is the cause of the wrangling, cheating, brow-beating, shuffling, and bowing, so prevalent among mankind? Money. What, in fact, is the great standard of human affection? Money. What makes the Printer struggle in the mire of politics? Money. What leads the editor to inform the public of these facts? Money. What do we require at the hands of our readers? Money -Do you take, Sir? - You are the very man we desire to hear from - [Ver and Patriot].

IMPROVED COREST.

To make a Mich. - Catch a young Sentleman and a lady, the best you can; I

let the the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the young gentleman at dinner table; put in a good quantity of wine, and while he is socking, stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss; this will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills take him out into the drawing room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea-then set them at the piano and blow the flame until the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room on a sofa, and there let them simper together the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriags whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken as they are apt to turn sour .- [ London Morning Hearld.]

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, COMPRISING THE PORTLAND MAGAZINE AND

On the first of July next will be issued the first number of the MAINE MONTHLY MAGAzine, Edited by CHARLES GILMAN.

THE EASTERN MAGAZINE.

In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, which, in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the Confederacy, the Proprietors of 'The Portland Magazine,' and The Eastern Magazine' have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish the united work simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pest these Magazines comprises some of the best Wainen who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known to the republic of letters, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq. who has for five months past conducted 'The Eastern Magazine,' will travel duting the present season and will continue her labors as contributor to the 'Main Monthly.' editor will endeavor, with all the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should ful in so doing, trusts that it will not arise from a want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the two cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.

The MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Each number will contain forty-eight pages. Agents will receive a fair discount from the subscription price.

All communications to be addressed to the E-liter to the care of the publishers, as may be most convenient. Letters on business connected with the work to be addressed to the Publishers. In all cases the postage must be paid.

EDWARD STEPHENS, PORTLAND, Publish-DUREN & THATCHER, BANGOR, Pers.

May, 1836. Those Editors who publish the foregoing Prospectus in their papers will be entitled to an exchange with the Magazine.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Arrangements until further notice.

THE STEAM PACKET



# NEW ENGLAND

NATHANIEL KIMBALL .--- Master.

WILL LEAVE GARDINER, EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M., a d BATH at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave LEWIS' WHARF BOSTON, FOR BATH AND

GARDINER.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take pasengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville; on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston 84,00. AND 3,50. FOUND. Deck passengers \$2,00.

The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will

AGENTS, Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner. J. BEALS, Bath. . M. W. GREEN, Boston. Gardiner, April 1, 1836.

A MOVEABLE HAY PRESS.

OF even construction, the Patent having Off even construction, the Patent having the present the first by giving found as the law affects. All persons therefore, having demands againts the Estate of said deceased are desired to press ten tops deily. The press can be all indebted to seed Estate are requested to seen at Richmon I Village.

CHAMBERUN & CLIPLIN. Gardiner, April 224 1936.

# GRAVE STONES.

HE subscriber intends to keep at Mr. Wm. Goulds Tin Ware Factory, Garfiner, Me, a good assortment of New York White Marble and Quincy Slate, Grave Stones, which will be ready for ingraving at all times, and ingraved at Short Notice, as he has a large establishment at Hallowell. Purchasers can be furnished with Monuments. Tomb-tables; and such sizes of stone, or variety of carved work, as may not be found at Mr. Gould's shop, at the time of calling; may be had by leaving their writ-ten or verbal orders with Mr. Gould .-The subscriber keeps at his shop in Hallowell a good variety of Chimney Pieces, Hearth Stones, &c. from the Thomaston Marble Manufactory, and will furnish at Short Notice, any thing in there line.

JOEL CLARK Jr.

Gardiner, April 15, 1836.

### CHEAP, CHEAP.





CALL AND SEE

T the sore opposit GARDINER HO-A TEL, for CASH or Good Credit; as cheap as can be purchased on the river:-Drugs, Melicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; together with as good assortment of

# Family Groceies

s can be found in town. Also HARD WARE, &c. &c.

The subscriber having the Agency of he Brandm Vermont Foundery, for the sale of STOVES, will have on hand the present season, a large assortment of Cooking Stoves &c. of the best paterns ever of

fered for sale in this State.

A. T. PERKINS.

Gardiner, April 8, 1836. 1f. 12

## TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH :

A recent discovery to prevent the futur REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

ME ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound edicine recently invented by JOSEPH HISCOCK Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has abeady proved it to be a prompt, effected, and permanent reme by for the to-thache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of feeth by the cruef and pam-fed operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used, it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second another into of the remedy few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medigine has the wonder-ful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the direction accompaaying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and re-moving the pain instantaneously, and what gives im-mense value to the article is, that when the rain is mense value to the article is, that when the vain is see removed it is not likely ever to return. The ex-ensive call, and rapid ale of this medicine, mas purit in he power of the - eneral Agent t - a ord it at the re-duced price for which he offers it to the public, there-by trunsferring to the poorest individuals to the com-munity the power of rebeving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Analysis, but dee us if unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers having made a fair trial of the Electric And you, can cheerfully recomment it to the public generally as a side effections and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN.

FRANCIS BUTLER, JONATHAN KNOWLTON, THOMAS D. LAKE, M. D., JAMES GOULD. Farmington, Me. Jan 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured

by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me., Sole General Agent.
BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., Augusta, Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already or may hereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne, All orders on the State

Agent, must be post paid. The following gentlemen have been appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and

will promptly attend all orders from customers. OF Price, 75 cents per bottle.

JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith, JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith, Readfield. David Stanley, Win brop. Wm. Whitter, Chesterville. Upbain T. Cram, Mount Vernon. George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Temple. Z. T. Milliken, Farmington. James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bhomfield. E. F. Day, Strong. Reaben Beau & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fletcher & Bates, Norvidgewock. J. M. Moor & Co., Wasterville. Enoch Marshall, Vassalboro. James C. Dwight. Hallowell. Dwight, Hallowell,
N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers

of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the sole General Agent. Farmington, Jan. 29, 1836. coply 2

TRIHE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. & I. Stanford is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Jordan Stanford is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm. JORDAN STANFORD, ISAIAH STANFORD.

Gardiner Feb. 224, 1836 HE subscriber will continue business at

the old stand and solicits the continuance of the patronage of the public and the former customers of the late firm. JORDAN STANFORD.

### ADMINISTRATORS NOTIC 1.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sub-scriber has been duly appointed Ad-mintstrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of

### HUGH COX

late of Gardiner in the county of Kennebec deceased intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs; make immediate payment to

GEORGE T. COX .- Administrator. Gardiner May 6 1836.

STIMPSON'S

CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS. MOST diseases incident to this and other climates

OST diseases incident to this and other climates are induced in a great degree from a collection of cold, viscid phlygm and bile on the inner coats of the perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are disturbed, the secretions become morbid, the blood deprayed, the circulation obstructed or accelerated and a long testin of diseases are thereby or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally For these complaints and all their attendant evil

STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PH.LS have by general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either say in most all single proper. age of either sex in most all situations and circum

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, foul stomach, colic, fits, worms, costiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family They are a most safe, convenient and valuable ramity Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will often ave a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and billious complaints contracted in we medianates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials.

Tracted in w m climates.
The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by ensurent Physicians. Doct. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians. and Doct GODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high character and standing of the late Hon Doct. ROSE, added to his professional skill and great practical knowledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his opinions, the entire confidence of the public.

#### To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number I have used the above named FILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend, and do recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be ket in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary and proper—Seafaring men should never put to sea without them. I beg leave, with due deference, to recomme ad to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, de best composition of the kind for DANIEL CLARK.

Portland, N. October, 1823.

Having xeamined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the or inion that they are a safe and efficacious cathartic, and I believe DANIEL ROSE. thom faithfully prepared. Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1834.

I hereby certify that I have used Mr Brown Stimp son's PHLS in my practice, and knowing their com-position am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacions medicines in private families, and particu-larly for those who are bound to sea. JACOB GOODWIN. Thomaston, Jan 11, 1826.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their or linary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no ne to make them except under his own immediate

Superintendance.

General Agents for the sale of these P'lls in Kennehee JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Merrick Hall-well, and W. & H. Stevens Pittston
Jan., 26 1836. Ty.

#### CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER

THE various di-eases to which the HORSE is sulject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public, under different focus with high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of the use—A junicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as dis-cover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick it orse is one table-spoonful

night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a dreach; when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salts in his food. 33 Prepared and sold by JAMES BOWMAN

GARDINER, Maine. CFPRICE S7 1-2 cents.

We the undersigned having examined the Recipt for making the Horse Pawder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not he sitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is o good preparation for many diseases of Horses J which it is recommended.

D. NEAL, M D. D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powders prepared by James Bowman Gardiner Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER, Gardines. A. T. PERKINS,
J. D. GARDINER.
SAMUEL HODGDON, Pittston
BENJ. HODGES
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE
Augusta

— A L S O —
THE Gennine "ROLLINS' IMPROVED
LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even
for Persons afflicted with Rheumatsan, Strains,
Sprains or Chilblains—it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in Feb. 26, 1836. ly.

## TOINVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his cele-Vegetable Bitters and Pills. to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

pronounced incurable by Physicians.
No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking; Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Costiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back; and Bilious Complaints. f the Back; and Bilious Complaints. No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of in-

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class or investerate diseases, which arise from an inpure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scali Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afficied with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other

Plain and practical dweetions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a

written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

ON, on the outside wrapper. For sale by JAMES BOWMAN. Gardiner; Por sale by JAMES BOWMAN. Gardiner, David Griffith; Porthand; Phomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Pressoft, Brunswick; Sammel Chander, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; Es-Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Suco.

# ADMNISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public Auction at the premisis on Tuesday the fourteenth day of June, inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennehee, all Probate for the County of Kennenec, all the real estate situated in Gardiner of which David Lawrance late of said Gardiner de ceased, died seized, the same being the home. ceased, the was of said deceased, containing

CHARLES LAWRANCE, Ad'r. Gardiner, May 9th, 1836. 3-w\*

#### DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Gilson & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
THOMAS GILSON,

SILAS MASON. Gardiner, May 1. 1836.

S. M. would inform his former customers that he still continues the business at the old stand. Sw.

## COMMERCIAL HOUSE BATH, ME.

HE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot—under the above name, and

by John Ethot—under the above name, and olicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water at stands on the stage road, and the six a stop at the door going east and wes at is also at the stagen and the stagen near the River, and the stating place of the Gardiner and Augusta steam-hoat.

Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exertion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all who may visit or stop at the house,

JOHN BEALS. Bath, August 28, 1835. tf.

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# Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of

#### DAVID LAWRANCE,

of Gardiner, in the County of Kenne. deceased, intestate; and has undertake beethat trust by given bond as the law directs:-All persons therefore, baving demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES LAWRANCE; Administrator.

Gardiner, March 14, 1886.

#### Compound Syrup of ICELAND MOSS.

For the cure of Colds, Whooping Cough Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions.

CELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the island of Leeland, from whence it takes its name, and the high northern latitudes of Furoje and Asia, wits Medicinial qualities have been long known, highly appreciated. This plant contains a la portion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE other known substance, and in combination was bitter principle which acts most beneficially ing strength in cases of great weakness and of the lungs. The knowledge of many of of the hings. The knowledge of many of or valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, har obtained from observing their effect on lines so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. tues were first discovered by their effects on the log lived and sagariors Rein-Peer, which derive principal nourishment from the ICELAND MOs and whose milk becomes so highly induced with Bul-amic virtues, that it is used with the greatest fidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants of those countries, for the cure of all diseases of these countries, for the cure of all diseases of been known, and extensively used; and to its seffects, as much as to the salid rity of the clin probably owing the very small number of fatal con-umption in that country, compared with Britain and the United States. This Sympo all the medicinial virtues of the Moss in the B

#### ocipt from Paris, only by E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimere.

and none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile (1986) each bill of direction — also upon the envelope, and scaled with their scal 903 For sale by A. T. PERKINS, Agent, Gardier, Maine; E. FULLER, Augusta, and JAMLS

BOWMAN, Gardiner. Gardiner, Jan. 29, 1826. H. HUTCHINS & CO'S

NEWLY IMPROVED INDELLIBLE INK

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chem mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very rior article of dural le Ink, in boxes only one sixt usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this lak are, that it is

The prominent qualities of this luk are, that black at the moment of writing, and after having leen exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beaunful jet-black, and may be relied on as indelied beaunful jet-black, and may be relied on as indelied blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme contribution does not remarkless.

portability does to travellers.

(G) Be sure that each box is accompanied with the ac-simile of E. Hutchings & Co.

The true article is prepared by them only, at No.

110. Market Street, Faltimore, (up stairs.)

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Ag'ts, Gardiner.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1826.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1826.

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER will tepublished as heretofore, at Gardiner for two dollars per annum, payable in advance. If payment le delayed more than six months from the commencement of an annual subscription, two dollars and fifty cents will be considered the price and necordingly required. considered the price and accordingly required.

Subscribers in all cases are considered as continuing their subscriptions unless all arrearages are raise and a discontinuance expressly ordered, and no part will be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) while publisher) while any arrearages remain untaid.

GF Any person procuring three subscribers, and sending five dollars in advance, shall be entitled receipts in full for the three; and any person ending nine new names and forwarding fifteen dollars shall be outlined. nine new names and forwarding fifteen be entitled to an additional paper grafis.

All letters relating to the hosiness concerns of the parer, or communications intended for publication must be directed [post paid] to the "Pul lisher of the Christian Jurell". Christian Intelligencer, Gardiner, Maine,

N. B. It is not necessary for an individual to see his name to constitute him a subscriber, the name of all disposed to putronize the paper may be forwarded to the publisher in such way as may be most convenient.